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# THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING

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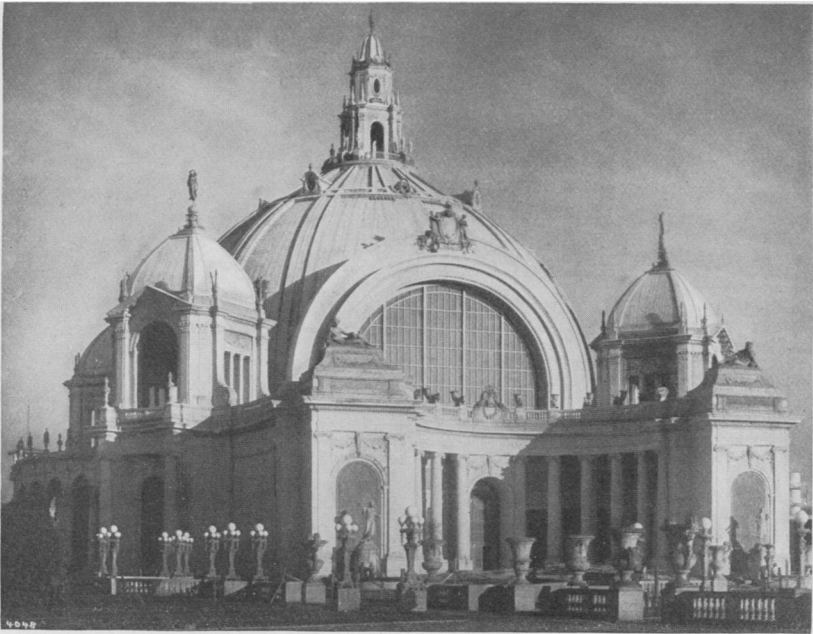
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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### OUR NATIONAL MEETINGS

When it was found that the international meetings had to be abandoned, many nurses were discouraged and felt that the San Francisco meetings would not amount to much and, on that account, gave up the idea of going, but the development of the program and of the arrangements for the meetings, with the glowing accounts which reach us of the beauty and interest of the two expositions, have made us believe that the coming convention will be one of the greatest ever held. Everyone who can possibly do so should avail herself of the opportunity to go to the Pacific Coast at a time when the railroad rates are so moderate as they are at this time. Such rates may never prevail again during a generation. We want to remind those who must consider close economy that there are ways of going that are much more economical than by the few limited trains with luxurious Pullman equipment. There are slower trains with tourist sleepers that are perfectly comfortable and before purchasing tickets, it will pay the traveler to make a careful study of routes, prices, etc. The opportunity of making a side trip to San Diego with no extra railroad expense, is a most unusual attraction for those who take a southern route.

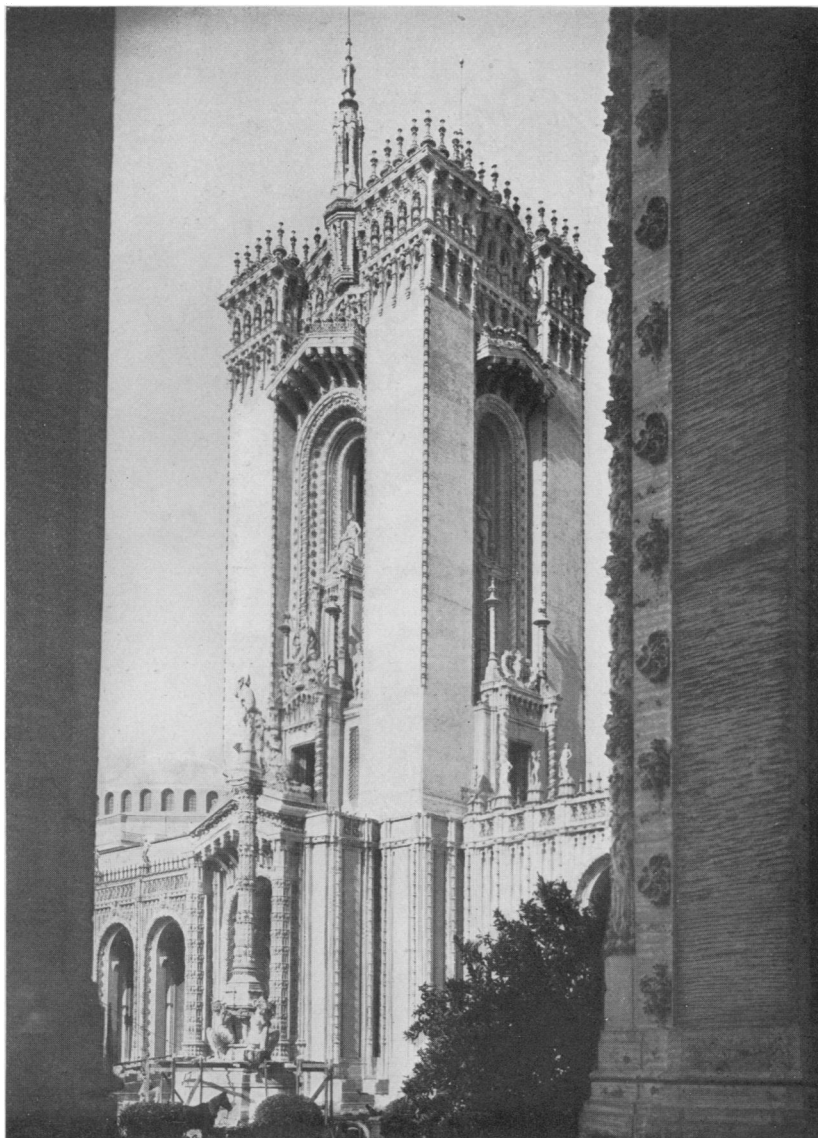
There is nothing so enlightening to anyone as a journey of this kind. A greater knowledge of our own country enlarges our horizon and broadens our view of life, even if we lose sight, for a moment, of the advantages of the Exposition and of our convention, and the experience to be gained is well worth the time and money. In the expositions, themselves, one gets a concentrated knowledge of methods and of the productions of the whole world which would not be gained by



FESTIVAL HALL AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION WHERE THE FINEST MUSICIANS OF THE WORLD WILL BE HEARD DURING THE YEAR. CLARENCE EDDY AND WALLACE SABIN AS WELL AS OTHER GREAT ORGANISTS GIVE DAILY RECITALS ON THE ORGAN.



THE TWO ITALIAN TOWERS ON THE PALACES OF MANUFACTURES (ON THE LEFT) AND VARIED INDUSTRY (ON THE RIGHT) GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE COURT OF FLOWERS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO. THE COLORING OF THESE TOWERS BOTH BY DAY, WHEN THEIR PINKS AND BLUES ARE IN EVIDENCE, AND BY NIGHT, WHEN THEY GLOW WITH A DEEP RED SUFFUSED LIGHT, IS TRULY BEAUTIFUL.



THE ORGAN TOWER IN THE COURT OF ABUNDANCE AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO. THERE ARE FIVE MAIN COURTS AT THE EXPOSITION ALL OF THEM DIFFERENT IN STYLE AND ARCHITECTURE. THE COURT OF ABUNDANCE IS GOTHIC WITH A TOUCH OF THE SARACENISQUE AND IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL UNITS IN THE WHOLE EXPOSITION.

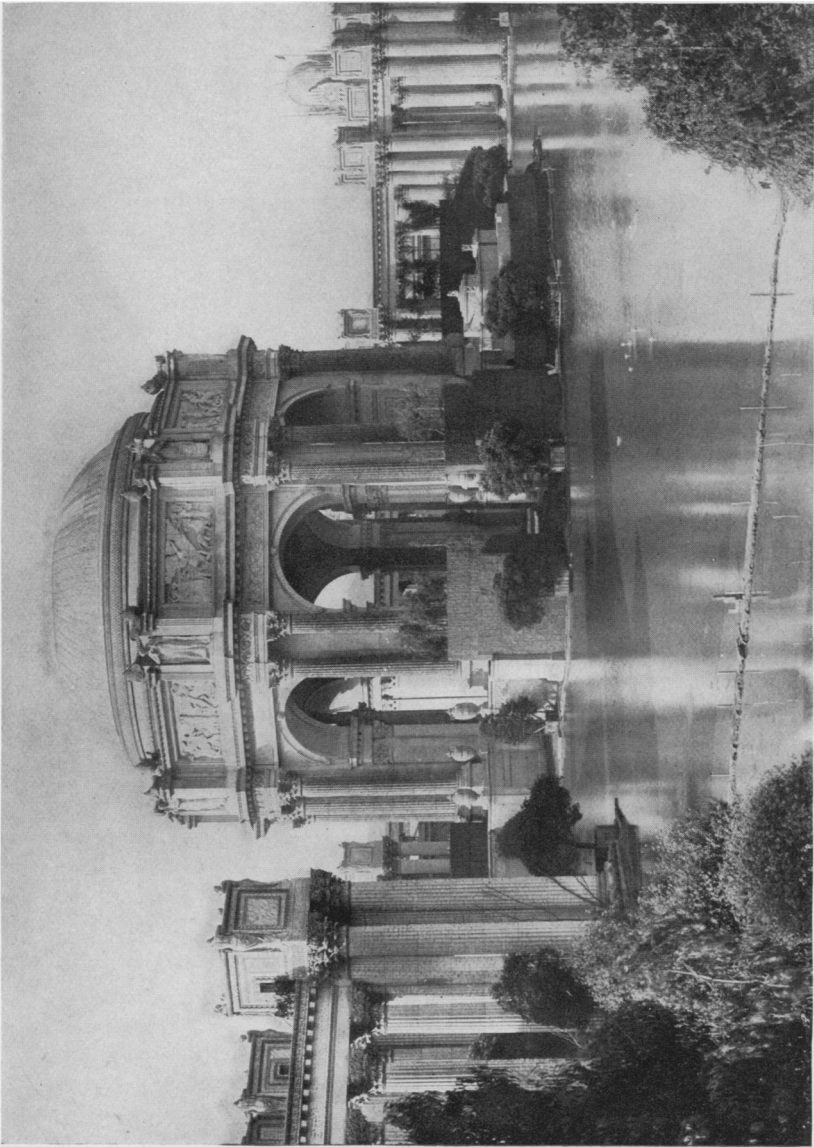
much travel abroad. No one needs the enlightenment and refreshment that come from travel, from the wonders of the exhibits and from our stimulating conventions than does the hard-working nurse whose time, thought, energy and strength are devoted, year in and year out, to the comfort, welfare and mental diversion of others. It is the best kind of a vacation and a splendid investment for the future.

The Committee of Arrangements for our meetings in San Francisco has succeeded in obtaining for our members two very unusual privileges. We have spoken before of the opportunity we are to have in holding our Wednesday afternoon meeting in the Greek Theatre in Berkeley, when the American Hospital Association will be our guests, but we are still further honored by being granted the use of beautiful Festival Hall for our Tuesday evening meeting and there is a possibility that one of the greatest organists of the country will give a recital, preceding that meeting. On Monday afternoon, during the afternoon tea which is arranged for each day, Mrs. Berry, an art critic and the only official woman guide to the Exposition, will give a talk on the Exposition, explaining how to use one's time to advantage and what is most worth seeing. Wednesday and Friday evenings and all of Saturday are left free for delegates to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Exposition, even if they have to return home at the end of the week, but it is hoped many will plan to take all or part of their vacations at this time and stay on after the meetings are ended.

We want to remind those who are to take this trip not to carry their money in loose cash but, if they have not bank accounts, to take bankers' or express companies' checks which can be cashed in small amounts in many designated places. We would warn them, also, that they will need warm clothing. San Francisco has, for part of each day, a searching breeze from the ocean, so that one needs a light jacket, a sweater or warm underwear. Those who plan to visit the Grand Cañon should be prepared for the extremes of both heat and cold.

#### CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

For the benefit of associations and individuals who are members of the American Nurses' Association and who may not be personally acquainted with those whose names appear on the ticket of nominations printed in this issue, we make the following explanation. The ticket will be mailed to association members with the credentials cards by the middle of May; at the convention in June, printed ballots will be provided on which these names will be printed and the one chosen by the voter will be marked by a cross instead of being written on a blank



THE BEAUTIFUL FINE ARTS BUILDING SEEN ACROSS THE FINE ARTS LAGOON AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO. THE OPEN DOME IS THE CENTER OF THE SEMI-CIRCULAR BUILDING BOTH ENDS OF WHICH CAN BE SEEN IN THE PHOTOGRAPH. MANY OF THE FINEST PICTURES FROM THE WAR ZONE IN EUROPE HAVE BEEN SENT TO SAN FRANCISCO FOR SAFE KEEPING AND FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF THE EXPOSITION VISITORS.

ballot as has been formerly done. This will simplify the process of voting for the delegates and will greatly facilitate the work of the tellers.

Associations should study this ticket carefully, if it is their custom to instruct their delegates how to vote.

The nominations are as follows:

*For president*, Anne W. Goodrich, whose name appears alone, the second nomination to be made from the floor. Miss Goodrich needs no introduction to the nurses of the country more than to say that she represents the state of New York, that she is an assistant professor in the Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers College, that she was for several years Inspector of Nurse Training Schools of the state and that she now holds the office of president of the International Council of Nurses.

*For first vice president*, Adda Eldredge and Elizabeth R. P. Cocke. Miss Eldredge represents Illinois, she is well known in the office of first vice president, having served for two years. She is an instructor of nurses in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Miss Cocke is not as well known, perhaps, to nurses at large but she has been one of the most active and progressive workers in Virginia both in state and local affairs.

*For second vice president*, Agnes G. Deans and Retta Johnson. Miss Deans is renominated for the office which she has held since giving up that of secretary which made her widely known. She represents Michigan, being assistant superintendent of the Visiting Nurse Association of Detroit. Miss Johnson is secretary of the Texas State Association and is engaged in college nursing.

*For secretary*, Katharine DeWitt and Mary S. Sims. Miss DeWitt at present holds the office for which she is renominated, she is an Illinois Training School graduate, residing in Rochester, New York, where she is assistant editor of the American Journal of Nursing. Mary S. Sims represents Pennsylvania and was for some years secretary of the Pennsylvania State Association.

*For treasurer*, Mrs. C. V. Twiss, whose name appears alone, the second nomination to be made from the floor. Mrs. Twiss has been for five years a most efficient and faithful treasurer. She represents New York, she has been always active in alumnae and county organization work and was for several years president of the New York State Nurses' Association.

*For directors*, the six following are at present serving as directors and are renominated, all being well known as valued workers,—Jane A. Delano of District of Columbia, Mary M. Riddle of Massachusetts, Mathild Krueger of Wisconsin, Ella P. Crandall of New York, Mary C.

Wheeler of Illinois and Anna C. Maxwell of New York. The six new candidates nominated are: Mrs. A. C. Hartridge of Georgia, a Johns Hopkins graduate, who has been president of the Georgia State Association; Mrs. J. E. Roth of Pittsburgh, formerly a hospital superintendent, now retired, but whose continued interest in nursing affairs has led her to do efficient work on some of the most important national committees; Margaret Dunlop of Philadelphia, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Hospital; Marietta B. Squire, president of the New Jersey Board of Examiners since its organization, one of the most progressive private nurses of the country; Lydia A. Giberson, best known in connection with the Relief Fund of which she has been chairman for several years, she has always been active in local and state work in Pennsylvania and has been before a director of the national association; Dr. Helen B. Criswell of California, one of its most cultured and progressive women. After graduating as a nurse, she studied and practiced dentistry but is now retired. She has been president of the California State Association and is one of the broadest members of the profession on the Pacific Coast.

In selecting candidates for office for the coming year, we think members might well consider what locality the candidate represents that the ticket may be well balanced geographically and that the majority of officers shall not be from one section of the country. Nominations can be made from the floor for any of these offices. There are thirty-nine states affiliated with the American Nurses' Association and there are eleven offices to be filled.

#### "TYPHOID MARY" ONCE MORE

It will be interesting to all our readers to know that the typhoid epidemic at the Sloane Maternity Hospital in New York which disabled so many doctors and nurses was finally traced to "Typhoid Mary," of world fame as a germ carrier, who had been employed as cook in the hospital, under an assumed name. This unfortunate woman is again segregated and is under treatment. A very disappointing feature of this epidemic was the apparent failure of anti-typhoid vaccine to protect all those who had been treated with it. The superintendent of the hospital writes that engaging a cook for an institution has become a hazardous undertaking.

#### CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS

We commented in the March JOURNAL on the importance of a full discussion in regard to the matter of national headquarters and stated



that the committee having this matter under consideration would make a report through our pages before the meetings of the national associations in San Francisco. This committee is composed of the following members: Chairman, Mary C. Wheeler, superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago and a director of the American Nurses' Association; Martha M. Russell, superintendent of the Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York, a member of the National League of Nursing Education, chairman of the Programme Committee for the three national associations; Ella Philips Crandall, of New York, executive secretary of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

The report sent to us by Miss Wheeler is as follows:

The committee on national headquarters for the American Nurses Association is in receipt of many letters regarding the meaning of the establishment of national headquarters and also of the progress of the same. It would seem that a JOURNAL explanation of this important question might be of interest to the nurses in the different parts of our country. From the letters received, many have an idea that national headquarters have long since been established and are about to be moved. We beg to state that the American Nurses' Association has never had any place known as headquarters; that we are just talking about it now.

The question involves two items of prime importance; first, Is it advisable to establish national headquarters? secondly, what would be involved in doing so?

In answer to the first question, central headquarters would give an established place for the meeting of the officers of the three national organizations of nurses, and for their committees. According to the recent statement made by the revision committee, it is not necessary to hold the directors' meetings in New York state because the Association is incorporated there. These meetings may be held at any convenient place. The officers and committees meeting at a central place, would be valuable for the reason that these officers would have at hand such data, papers, etc., as they might need at their conferences. Custodial care of important papers, seals, etc., of the three organizations could be given here.

Besides being a place for the general transaction of business, such headquarters should be a place for the collecting and giving out of reliable information and inspiration concerning the nursing profession; it should be of help to associations which are being organized; it should be of help to individuals who wish either advice or a safety valve, in many of their troubles. This central office could be of national and international value. It may be our good fortune, some day, to have a permanent interstate secretary. Some central location for this secretary will be almost a necessity, if the work becomes as valuable to the various states as the offices of the secretaries of the state boards of nurse examiners have become to the individual states.

Considering the purpose of such a place and the influence it probably would have upon the whole profession, the matter of location is to be carefully considered. It should be a place acceptable to the greatest number of nurses; a place most accessible to the greatest number of nurses, entailing the least expense to them in taking advantage of its information. The women who are in

need of advice or cheer in their problems who can get into touch with such a place of information easily, will certainly appreciate the establishment of such a bureau, a perfectly normal outgrowth of such activities as the nurses have been forwarding for many years. The question comes, Just where is the largest number of graduate nurses located? At present we know so little about ourselves; there are no reliable data compiled as to the total number of graduate nurses in the United States; the output from the schools, annually; which states enjoy the largest number of nurses. In answer to questions sent out by this committee, only nine states have sent in the number of nurses registered in their respective states during 1914, and fourteen states have reported the number registered prior to 1914. Before any place can be logically asked to invite the national headquarters, we must know where, approximately, the largest number of nurses is located. We might make a guess, but when the woman who is preparing herself for the interstate secretary's work comes into office, she may wonder why we made such a direful mistake as to numbers of nurses and location.

Then we should look for inducements. If any city wants us, what is it willing to do to push the movement? Will it give house-room, will it help to meet the current expenses, what financial arrangements can be made? New York, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul or Minneapolis, and Omaha have all been suggested. What is your choice as a State Association, District Association, Alumnae Association and as an Individual? The national organization can only decide after it hears from the nurses.

The committee, at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in New York in January, recommended that action be postponed on this question until the convention to be held in 1917 and that the committee give this matter some publicity between now and June 20, asking for discussion of the same in San Francisco.

Would central headquarters be of service to you in your professional capacity?

Where should such headquarters be located to be of the most value to the greatest number of nurses?

How much time, effort, money and interest are you willing to put into it?

MARY C. WHEELER, *Chairman*,  
509 Honore Street, Chicago.

#### PROGRESS OF STATE REGISTRATION

Reports have not reached us from all the states where legislation for state registration or for amendments have been under discussion during the winter. Of the new bills introduced, those of North Dakota and Maine are the only ones reported as having become laws. We have not yet seen a copy of the North Dakota measure but we understand that while registration is voluntary, there is a full nurse board of examiners and, considering the tremendous opposition which had to be overcome, it is considered to be fairly satisfactory by those who were directly responsible for the legislative work. The Maine law has a board composed of four nurses and one physician and passed both houses of the legislature without opposition.

Massachusetts reports failure of the amendment which was introduced, not by the State Association, but by members of the Board of

Registration, who proposed to register two classes of nurses, one as attendants, the other as regularly-trained nurses. Under the original bill no preliminary qualifications for registration are included, but any person may take the examination and, if she passes successfully, may be enrolled as a registered nurse. The active promotor of the amendment was Dr. Bowers, secretary of the Nurse Board, who is also secretary of the Medical Board. The most active opposition to the measure was, as usual, from the Waltham Training School, represented by one of its older graduates, who is a member of the State Nurses' Association, although she is working against the progress of nursing standards upheld by that association. It will be remembered that the graduates of the Waltham School were not formerly admitted to membership in the State Association and this ruling has only recently been changed from the fact that the school has increased the period of training for its nurses to two years in the hospital instead of seventeen months, out of a four-year course. We understand that those interested in the progress of nursing in Massachusetts will carry forward such amendments each year until they have succeeded in educating the members of the legislature to the justice of their demands. We hear it rumored that Governor Walsh is planning to abolish the examining boards of all the professions and to substitute a paid board composed of one member from each profession represented.

Connecticut has a similar plan under consideration, we hear, which may materially alter the status of the Nurse Board.

Alabama nurses are making a first attempt for state registration but are being bitterly opposed by the state hospitals for the insane.

There are amendments to the New York law before the legislature, but as we close our pages the prospect seems unfavorable for action this year.

Iowa nurses have been called upon to oppose an amendment having for its object the shortening of the period of training from three years to eighteen months. By vigorous action on the part of a special committee this measure was defeated.

Colorado has a new nurse law, signed by the governor on April 10.

New Jersey nurses have carried amendments to their registration act. The principal features are providing for any surplus money to be held for the use of the Board and securing the right to hold examinations at different points in the state. There was an opposition amendment which was defeated.

In Montana an effort has been made to break down the status of the Board of Nurse Examiners which, though defeated, was a cause of much hard work and great anxiety to those having the matter in hand.

A graduate of the Chatauqua Correspondence School, having taken the examination for practical nurses and failed, appealed to the State Association which sustained the decision of the Board of Examiners. She then appealed to the courts and won her case in a lower court but the Superior Court gave a ruling in favor of the Board of Examiners. Her friends then made an effort to amend the Montana law to suit the needs of her case. The nurses of the State Association succeeded in killing this amendment in committee. Some of the amendments suggested are interesting as showing how far from home some people will go to carry their point. The Board, or at least a majority of its members, was to be composed of doctors; registration was to be made optional instead of compulsory; non-graduates were to be required to have had only three years of nursing experience and the Chatauqua School of Nursing was to be made an accredited school.

An amendment to the Tennessee Nurse Practice Act of 1911 has resulted in the reorganization of the Board of Examiners, three physicians and two nurses composing the Board, in place of a full board of nurses, as previously enacted. This amendment was brought about through the influence of a group of small institutions that have not complied with standards established by the original bill and which, with the free use of money, were able to destroy much of the work which has been accomplished since the first law for the registration of nurses went into effect.

The amendment, as presented, called for a Board composed of three physicians. In securing the addition of two nurses, the Tennessee nurses feel that they have accomplished much, but we know that the whole country will sympathize with them in the destruction of the good work accomplished during the past few years. Another point gained was making the examination for registration a requirement of the law. We understand that every means possible was used to intimidate the nurses appointed to carry through this measure, but in spite of every opposition they stood staunchly for the principles involved, for which every one who appreciates what such a struggle means will congratulate them.

In Ohio, where the constitution of the state prevents women from being appointed to government positions, a bill was introduced by the Legislative Committee of the State Association which makes the registration of nurses a part of the work of the Medical Examining Board.

In the other states where legislation is in progress, the opposition is of a character that shows how helpless nurses are because of the fact that they are women and have no vote.